Speeding up Children Reunification in Disaster Scenarios via Serverless Computing

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Missing People After Natural Disasters

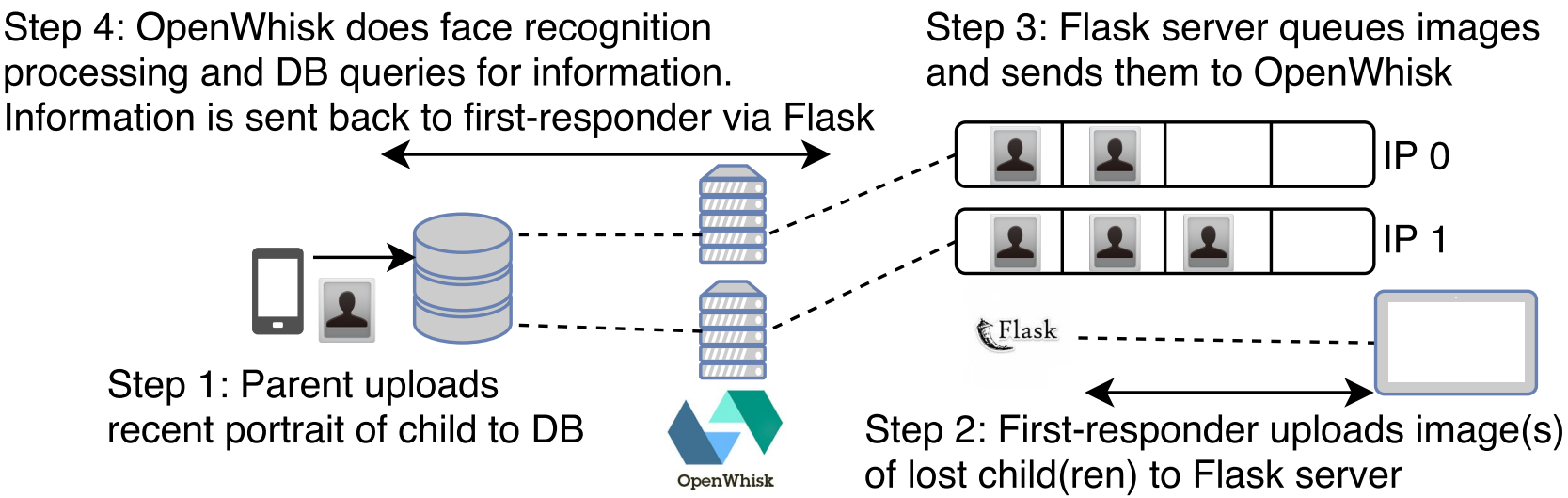
- 5192 Gulf Coast children missing after Hurricanes Katrina
- Federal government received 34,000 calls
- 6 months to reunite all of the children
- Many homeless, mentally disabled, and mentally ill adults missing after Hurricane Harvey

Overview

- Reunification requires identifying information about individuals
- Often, victims can not self identify
- Serverless database queries and face recognition for identification

Architecture

Upload-Flask-OpenWhisk-Match



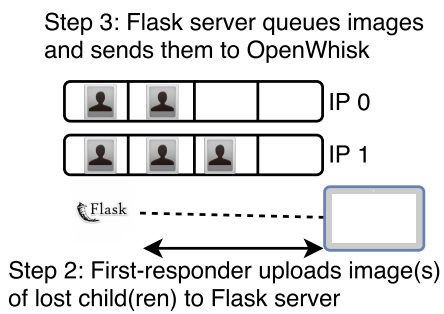
Upload

- Relatives upload information about missing child
  - Photo
  - Identifying features and information
  - Relative's contact Information

Step 1: Parent uploads
recent portrait of child to DB

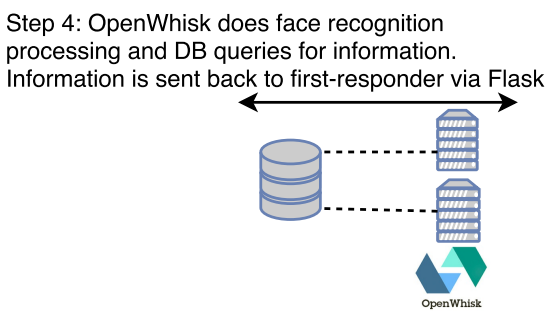
Flask

- First responders upload photo of victim
  - Can provide info on identifying features
- Flask queues and sorts images by unique IP of uploader



OpenWhisk

- Face Recognition and text-based DB queries
- Narrow search space by using any identifying information before face recognition
- Returns the contact information uploaded by the parent when a match is found



Why Serverless?

- Bursty computation
- Modular
- Implementation in an ad-hoc edge network
- Fast, scalable and federated profile matching
- OpenWhisk actions defined by machine learning (classification) operations